W R Womble

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month,	$2 00	Daily Paper, 3 months,	$6 00
" " 2 "	4 00	" " 6 "	10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1863.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond--Battle Imminent.

RICHMOND, Nov. 27.—All advices from Northern Virginia indicate a battle as imminent in the vicinity of Chancellorsville. Passengers from Fredericksburg, this afternoon, report that five thousand Yankee cavalry crossed at Ely's Ford, on Thursday morning. Considerable firing in that direction was heard yesterday and today up to the time the trains left. The enemy are believed to be on the South side of the river in large numbers.

The French steamer *Grenada* brought dispatches for the French Consul.

East Tennessee—Nothing Definite from Knoxville.

ABINGDON, Nov. 27.—Nothing definite from East Tennessee, or corroboration of the reported surrender of Knoxville, though rumors are plenty.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov 27.—The Yankees kept up a heavy mortar shelling on Sumter during last night and are continuing it this morning. Nothing else new.

A NORTHERN VIEW OF WILMINGTON AND VICINITY.

The New York *Herald* of a late date publishes a map of Wilmington and its defences. This was obtained by a Northern spy who made his way from Nassau to Wilmington and back. The *Herald's* informer gives a very interesting account of his exciting trip. He also gives a great deal of information in regard to the defences of Wilmington. Whether correct or not we are unable to say. We presume however that it is. Here is the Federal narrative:

In England it was always kept very secret, if any vessel, not for the rebel States, but even for Nassau, was about to start, on account of the numerous detectives whom the United States Government now employs in the British kingdom. How great, therefore, was my astonishment when, arriving in the Port of Nassau, I saw waving from five different gray steamers the flag of the so called Confederate States. There nobody made a secret of the blockading business; for even the smallest interest lives and exists upon it. Nassau, lying in a picturesque situation on the coast of the Island of New Providence, gives a healthful impression; but it looses very much of its beauty on a nearer approach. The finest hotel, the Victoria, from which we have a beautiful view of the city and port, was thronged with Southern ladies and gentlemen.

The next day I was going to one of the rebel States agents, Major Louis Helligar, a very complaisant gentleman, who, for two hundred dollars in gold, gave me a passage to Wilmington. Two nights later we steamed away from Nassau. The vessel was made to run twelve to fourteen knots, and was, like all the others painted gray. Every one of these blockade runners has constantly two men in the mast bowers with spyglasses, who immediately signalize the least suspicions thing. The crew commonly consist of one Captain, three officers, four engineers, forty-five seamen and sailors.

There are also two pilots on board each vessel—one for the Bahama Islands and the other for Wilmington. Wine, ale and spirits are open during the whole day for passengers and officers. The cabins are magnificent, with excellent accommodations, because nearly all the steamers had been mail steamships in England or Germany. Other ships are not used, because it is necessary that they should not draw more than eight or nine feet of water. We passed the Bahama Islands, as the pilot laughingly remarked, without seeing one of those omnipresent "cruising" Yankees.

We were rapidly cutting our way through the waves, and the third night at eleven o'clock we arrived near Cape Fear. The ship had already run the blockade at different times, and so there was no great anxiety on board. There was, however, not one light on the ship, and from the bridge, where the Captain, the pilot and myself were standing, was a regular chain of men to the helm, so that every word passed surely and slowly.

The captain had asked me to stay near him, because I, as an experienced officer, could perhaps give him some good advice about the enemy's fire if we should come in any collision with the Yankees. The shores were darkly wooded; but nearly everywhere we saw the water foaming over the breakers. At one time, not six hundred yards from us, in the river, we saw the dark, haunted form of a full line of battle ship. "The Minnesota," whispers the pilot; "Give her full speed; let her have it," cried the captain in the engine room; and the good ship jumped through the waves like a sea mew. We hoped to pass without being remarked; but unhappily the red glare of the fire streamed out of the chimneys, and bang! whistled the first ball over our heads. "Go straight ahead from the Yankee, and then keep a little to the left," I whispered to the captain. The fire was quickly shut down. The captain followed my advice, and there fell a full broadside on our right, splashing into the water. One minute more and we have disappeared from their view.

In the morning we passed Fort Fisher, leaving it on our right. The river there makes a sharp bend, and we proceeded two miles further up to the quarantine fort, where about ten steamers, all coming from Nassau, had to pass fourteen days in quarantine, on account of the yellow fever. From here to Wilmington the distance is only ten miles, and there are no more fortifications on the way. Before coming to Fort Fisher we hung out on our right side two lanterns—one red and one white—which could only be seen on the rebel side by the coast guard; whereupon they immediately made signals with torches, so that our pilot very quickly found the way through the entrance at the bar. At the same time, through these signals to Fort Fisher, and from there to Wilmington, it was telegraphed that a steamer was coming in.

There are only a few small earthworks before Fort Fisher, not armed at all, where, when a blockade runner is chased ashore, the rebels try to save her by bringing to aid some field pieces. The whole country is sandy, wooded and plain. Fort Fisher, the most formidable fortification of all, is a well built earthwork, but open in the rear, armed with fourteen heavy guns, two sixty pounders and the others thirty-four pounders, all being of the old style.

Fort Fisher, being opposite the bar, and lying at the corner of the bow of the river, defends the entrance to the port of Wilmington. Opposite to it, on the other end of the bar, is a like island, where they have built another small lunette for three pieces, which have to fire over the bank. Two miles further up, on the left hand side of the river, is the quarantine fort, with nine guns, also of the old system—a very well constructed fortification, considering the inferior materials of which it is built, but in a defenceless position, because just opposite the river is a hill, the only one for miles, about one hundred and twenty feet high, not being fortified, which not only commands this fort, but also Fort Fisher.

The commander of Fort Fisher is Col. Lamb, a North Carolinian, and an accomplished officer. The garrison consists of 750 infantry, armed with Austrain guns of the old system, used before 1859; one hundred and twenty men of artillery, and sixteen mounted orderlies. In the little lunette opposite, are about one hundred and fifty men detached, all under the command of Colonel Lamb; so that the whole force there is between eleven and twelve hundred.

After a stay of four days we proceeded to Wilmington. Before coming to anchor, our papers, which had to be signed by Major Norman Walker, in Bermuda, or Major Louis Helligar, in Nassau, were revised by the Provost Marshal, and the whole crew and passengers were inspected by Major Spohr, commanding the city guard at Wilmington. None of the passengers, however, were allowed to leave the ship. The next morning a lieutenant of Maj. Gen. Whiting's staff, brought us to the headquarters where Col. B. Duncan, aid-de-camp, gave every man a pass, only good for the city. All other demands had to be telehraphed to Richmond.

Wilmington is encircled by infantry rifle-pits and a few earthworks of no importance, commanding the different roads and entrance to the city. The garrison consists of 2,400 men. It is included in what is called the District of Cape Fear, under the command of Major General Whiting. At the time I was in Wilmington the harbor was nearly always filled by ten or twelve steamers. Of twenty-five ships which run the blockade, the average is that one will be taken or destroyed. I was glad to find myself again, wounded by thousands of mosquitoes, on board of my ship; and when the new moon rose we started from Wilmington, and arrived in Bermuda after a run of four days, without being seen by one cruiser.

The largest business is done by Messrs. Alexander Colliers, Austin, Frairs & Co., London, who have running the Hansa, Don, Venus, Juno and four other ships. In a whole year they have lost but one vessel. They once brought from Charleston a steamer with 3,200 bales of cotton, which tried twice to get out, and finally succeeded on the third attempt.

The quarantine is under the command of Col. Richardson. Fort Fisher, we may mention, is so named after the first North Carolinian who fell at the beginning of the war.

YANKEE VILLIANY.—The Charleston *Mercury* says:

We learn that in a recent fight near Knoxville with Burnside's forces, a Yankee regiment gave the notice of surrender, upon which Col. Nance's Third South Carolina Regiment marched up to receive them. When a few paces off, the dastardly wretches, under the order of their Colonel, fired upon and killed fifty-four of our men. What summary justice was meted out to the villians who had thus forfeited their lives we have not heard,

FROM CHARLESTON.—The *Mercury* of the 25th says:

We have to chronicle this morning, amongst the casualties at Fort Sumter, the death of the brave and accomplished Captain Frank H. Harleston, Company D, 1st South Carolina Artillery. Captain Harleston, at the request of Major Elliott to Colonel Rhett, commandant of the 5th District (which includes Fort Sumter,) that he be allowed to remain longer in the fort before being relieved from his tour of duty at that post, volunteered his services, and expressed his desire that Major Elliott's request should be complied with. It was while making an inspection of the outside of the fort, about four o'clock Tuesday morning, that a Parrott shell from Morris Island exploded near him, mortally wounding him in both thighs and an arm. He bore his sufferings manfully, preserving his calm and cheerful bearing to the last. Lingering but a few hours, he expired at half-past nine Tuesday morning. Thus has fallen one of the most promising officers that our State has given to the cause.

During Monday night one hundred and seventy rifled shells were fired at Fort Sumter, of which sixty two missed. One negro was killed, and another lost a leg by a fragment of a Parrot shell. The enemy continued to fire upon Sumter with mortar shells, and opened a brisk fire upon Forts Moultrie, Johnson and Battery Simkins with rifled guns. Yankee negroes were observed working briskly on Gregg, and, it was reported, had unmasked four more guns. The three hundred pounder Parrott, at the middle battery, was turned upon Moultrie, and kept up a sharp fire all day. In the afternoon the enemy again shelled Simkins and the camps on James Island. Our batteries kept up a steady fire throughout the day.

There has been no further shelling of the city.

MARRIED,

At Cherry Hill, near Milton, N. C., the residence of the bride's Mother, on Wednesday afternoon, November 18th, by the Rev. E. H. Harding, Dr. THOMAS H. MILES of Halifax County, Va., to Miss LUCY L. PALMER.

STOCK MARKET.

REPORTED BY W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1863.

Nothing doing in Confederate Bonds.
North Carolina Bonds (old 6's) sales at $500.
" " " (new 6's) 235 to 275 according to issue.
North Carolina Bonds (8's) 250.
BANK NOTES.—Bank of North Carolina $4,50 to $4,75.
Bank of Charlotte $4,50 to $4,75. Other Banks from $3,25 to $3,75.
Gold—Sales at $24, with upward tendency.
North Carolina Treasury Notes, (1's and 2's) 70 cents premium.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

LIBERAL PRICES WILL BE PAID FOR LAND Warrants or Scrip for either services in the war of 1812, the Mexican, Florida or Texas wars, if immediate application be made to J. H. KIRKHAM,
Nov 23-3t Raleigh, N. C.
Standard and Spirit of the Age copy 3 times.

CRAVEN COUNTY SALT.

THE SALT PURCHASED BY ME FOR THE CITIzens of Craven county, will be distributed at HILLSBORO (at the cost and expenses) on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 26th, 27th and 28th November, 1863.

Persons who cannot attend themselves, can club together and appoint an agent to take charge of their money and bags, as both will be necessary before the Salt can be delivered.

Each member of a family will be entitled to six pounds.
EDWARD R. STANLY,
Nov 23-th Raleigh, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOLEN.

FROM MY STABLE, 15 MILES SOUTH OF RALeigh, on the Atkins road, on the night of the 24th inst., my light yellow horse, with his tail swabed off even with the end of the bone; also has a white face and some of his feet white, but not recollected how many. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me or any information so that I get him. EMALINE UTLEY,
Nov 26-3t* Wife of a Soldier in the Army.

WISH TO RENT.

A SMALL FARM WITH A COMFORTABLE HOUSE and enough land for four or five hands. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
Nov 26-eodtf

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE town of Louisburg for the next year. Apply to T. J. HOLT,
Nov 26-eodtf Raleigh, N. C.

OAK CITY HOUSE,

OPEN FOR THE SEASON. BAR AND TABLE supplied as usual.

FRESH OYSTERS

Received daily. Nov. 23-1w

WHO WANTS A SUBSTITUTE?

AN ABLE-BODIED MAN, OVER FORTY-FIVE years of age, an American by birth, is willing to serve as Substitute, if a fair price is paid. Address "SUBSTITUTE" at this office.
Nov. 27-2t*

SHOES AND BOOTS,

NEXT DOOR TO WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW IN STORE A SPLENdid assortment of Gentlemen, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, embracing a beautiful variety of Ladies' and Satin Shoes and Gaiters. Also a large lot of Cotton Yarns of assorted numbers.

Also one dozen Double Barreled Pocket Cannons, French invention—shoot ten times in as many seconds.

Apply early and procure your winter supplies of Shoes and Boots before the rise in price.

Terms strictly cash on delivery.
Nov 21-1m J. H. KIRKHAM.
Standard and Spirit of the Age copy one month each.

STOLEN BOND.

STOLEN FROM ME AT PETERSBURG, VA., A North Carolina Coupon Bond, new issue, for $500, No. 95. All persons are cautioned against purchasing said Bond, as I shall apply for a duplicate.
P. HENNEBERRY,
Nov 21-10t* Windsor, N. C.
Petersburg Express copy 10 times and send bill to Smyth & Co.

BOOKS REOPENED.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM R. R. CO.,
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, having determined to push forward the grading of the road with vigor, the books of subscription to the capital stock are directed to be reopened. This road will run into the heart of the Coal and Iron deposits of the Deep River Valley. It will be intimately connected with our great railways. It will be on the line of the shortest route from Richmond to Charleston. Its stock is therefore every prospect of being profitable. The attention of those desiring investments of funds, as well as of those who wish to aid in developing the coal and iron resources of the Confederacy, is invited to this enterprise.

Price of shares $100 each. Cash payments may be made. Subscriptions will be received by George W. Mordecai, Esq., at the Bank of N. C., by W. H. Jones, Esq., at the Branch Bank of Cape Fear, by the Treasurer of the Company and by the undersigned.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Nov 20-8t President.
Sentinel, Dispatch and Examiner, Richmond; Journal, Wilmington; Bulletin, Charlotte, and State Journal, Raleigh, copy eight times each and send bills to Kemp P. Battle, Raleigh.

WANTED,

$20,000 IN NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY Notes, 1s and 2s, wanted for which the highest premium will be paid.
Oct 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WHO WANTS A SUBSTITUTE?

A SUBSTITUTE, EXEMPT FROM STATE AND Confederate service, may be had if early application be made. Cavalry preferred. Address "P" at Progress Office. Nov 11-tf

KITTRELL'S DEPOT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS JUST ARrived and newly imported. Also a large supply of the fine numbers of Cotton Yarn, as high as No. 20.
Nov 13-10t

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Mack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quallity. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

SUPERIOR BLACK INK.

CONGLETON'S VERY SUPERIOR BLACK INK, for sale in large or small quantities. No better Ink can be made. The bottles are a convenient size for Inkstands. Price per gross $40.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Nov 23-1w Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE,

50 SHARES OF STOCK IN THE BANK OF N.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE TO THE HIGHEST bidder, on Tuesday, the 1st day of December, at 11 o'clock, in front of my store, 63 BALES PRIME COTTON, in Columbus, Georgia. It is the best Middling Cotton, and has been well housed from the day it was gathered.

ALSO,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Bertie county, N. C., containing 800 acres. The character of the land is too well known to need comment. The tract has two comfortable Dwellings on it, and abounds in valuable timber. It is two miles from the county seat, and possesses the best advantages for shipping. The Lightwood on a part of it is exceedingly valuable. About 300 acres only are cleared. It produces cotton finely, as well as all other crops usual in that section. The right and title undisputable. JAMES M. TOWLES,
Raleigh, Nov. 25-5t Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES!!

ON SATURDAY NEXT, IN FRONT OF OUR SALES Room, commencing at 11 o'clock, we will sell 1 excellent Farm Horse, 1 Sharpe's Rifle, 1 piece extra fine all wool White Flannel, a lot of Toilet Soap, &c. Many other articles will be added.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Nov 26 2t* Auctioneers.

STATE BONDS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, THE 3D DAY OF DECEMBER next, we will sell, for R. B. Seawell, Executor, &c., three State Coupon Bonds, issue of 1857. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock, M., in front of our Sales Room.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Nov 26-4t* Auctioneers.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, PRIvately, in the town of Hillsboro, a first class Building Lot, containing two acres, conveniently situated half way between the depot and court-house.

I will also sell a good riding and buggy Horse, if early application is made.

I also wish to rent or buy a good Piano. Refugees having a good instrument which they wish taken care of, have here a rare chance, as I am a practical tuner and can of course keep it in best order. Apply early.

HENRI BASELER.
Nov 25-6t* Hillsboro, N. C.

FOR SALE,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS, ROSES AND DAHLIAS, for sale by

THOMAS CARTER,
Nov 25-3t* Raleigh, N. C.

IMPORTANT SALE.

HAVING SOLD MY FARM IN WAKE COUNTY, twelve miles north of Raleigh and four miles from Forestville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, I will sell to the highest bidder on Tuesday, 15th December, 1863, my crop of Corn, Fodder, Shucks, Hay, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Peas, forty or fifty large, fat Hogs, Sows and Pigs, thirty head of Sheep, Horses, Mules, fine blooded Milch Cows, one fine Durham Bull Calf, eighteen months old; Farming Utensils, consisting of Wagons, Dump Carts, Ox Carts, Ploughs, etc.; Household and Kitchen Furniture, one good Piano, one Singer's Sewing Machine, Beds, etc.

Also, at the same time and place will be sold five or six likely young Negroes.

Also, about twenty-five gallons of good Apple Brandy. Terms, six months credit, or cash if preferred.
Nov 24-td H. C. LIGON.
Standard copy twice and send bill to State Journal.

AUCTION SALE.

I WILL SELL AT GRAHAM, N. C., DECEMBER 16, 1863, at Public Auction:

11 bbls. Holt's Whiskey and Brandy;
30 sacks Salt;
1 hhd. Enge Island Molasses;
2½ bbls. Glue;
2 Buggies;
1 Wagon;
1 Cart;
1 Horse;
1 Piano;
1 Cooking Stove, complete;
The Crockery and Glassware and other Household Furniture belonging to the estate of Henry S. Blackwell, dec'd.

Terms, 6 months' credit or cash.
THOS. J. MITCHELL,
Nov 18-td Adm'r.

VALUABLE PLANTATIONS FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE THREE VALUABLE FARMS, two of them containing 800 acres each, and situated two miles from the Town of Windsor, in Bertie county, and about one mile from Cashie river. There is upon the premises all necessary buildings. On account of the location of course the lands are very valuable, being near the capitol of the county, and at a near point to ship produce by water. The third contains 500 acres, 5 miles from Roanoke river. There is upon the lands a neat Dwelling and all usual out-buildings. This Plantation is a very desirable one, and in fact all are in good state of cultivation, and the location healthy and society very good. The reputation of Bertie county lands is well know for the production of corn, cotton and peas, which is enough guarantee to the purchaser without further details. Apply to me at Windsor, N. C., or to JORDAN WOMBLE, Esq., at Raleigh, N. C.
Nov 20-1m* P. HENNEBERRY.

LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND five acres, two miles from Manson Depot, in Warren, county, N. C. There is some Log Cabins, Barns, Fruit Trees, &c., on the premises. Terms cash.
R. D. PASCHALL,
Nov 20-1w Manson Post Office, N. C.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A FINE 7-OCTAVE, ROSEWOOD, METAL FRAME, soft sweet toned PIANO, can be had by early application, on favorable terms.
Nov 17-tf L. BRANSON.

NOTICE—MANUFACTURED AND SMOKING TOBACCO FOR SALE.

WE WILL SELL A LARGE QUANTITY OF very fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, for Confederate money. Address,
J. D. & A. WALKER & CO.,
Harmony, Halifax, Va.:
Nov 12-1m* or Woodsdale, Person. N. C.

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND REPRESENTAtives of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina will meet at the Masonic Hall, in this city, on Monday evening the 7th of December next at 7 o'clock.

A full representation is earnestly desired, as business of much importance will then and there be submitted for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Oct 20-oawtlstWD Grand Secretary.

Office of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of N. C.,
Nov. 3, A. D., 1863, A. L., 5863.

IT BEING DEEMED IMPORTANT, ALL PERSONS having claims against the Grand Lodge of any character are required to present them for payment to the Grand Treasurer on Tuesday, the 2d day of the next Grand Communication. E. F. WATSON,
Nov 5-oawtd Grand Master.

WANTED.

A WHITE WOMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS Housekeeping and the care of Children, and can come well recommended, can secure a good home and good wages by applying at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Nov 20-tf

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE INCH OF SPACE, OR LESS, ON LINE:

One day	$2 00	One week	$ 5 50
Two days	3 00	One week	10 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	25 50
Four days	6 50	One month	36 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	70 00

Fifty words, or eight lines, or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Rass, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; Wm Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert F Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston, Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill. Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD TO ANY one for the delivery to me, in Raleigh, of my fine Hunting Case Gold Watch. Said Watch was stolen from my pocket on the train coming down this side of Salisbury, on Thursday night, by a villain who was spotted at the time and arrested very soon after, but too late, as he had disposed of the Watch in some way, so that it could not be found. Said Watch is marked "J. T. J."—the letters, however, resemble G. T. C. very much.

THOMAS JENKINS,
Nov. 21-tf] Raleigh, N. C.
Salisbury Watchman copy 2 times and forward bill.

$500 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail within the State, of WILLIAM FINN, a notorious horse rogue. Said Finn deserted from Company E, 59th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry about eight months ago, is about thirty years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, light hair, fair complexion, skin of the face approaching redness, blue eyes, with sharp, keen look, nose somewhat roman, sulky outer look, slow to speak, but when he does speak he speaks short. On some occasions he has passed himself by the name of Johnston.

I have reason to believe the said Finn stole from me on the night of the 7th, (this month,) my fine bay MARE, saddle and bridle. The mare was two years old last Spring, sixteen or seventeen hands high, red bay with black mane and tail, several skinned marks in her forehead; the saddle was of Spanish form, with loose hog skin seat, wool padded on the tree; the seat was stitched. I will give a liberal reward for the delivery of my mare, or for any information that will lead to her recovery.

My residence is on Dutch Buffalow Creek, about ten miles South-east from Concord, Cabarrus county. My address, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C.

WM. A SMITH,
Nov 16-aow6w Concord, N. C.
Columbia Guardian will publish once a week for 6 weeks.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,

TO RENT IN RALEIGH, A SMALL HOUSE, OR two or three Rooms. Apply at this office.
Nov. 6-tf

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Oct 13-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not fear himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will prosecute said Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care. FRANK L. WILSON,
May 14-tf Standard copy

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1863.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $8 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

General Bragg.

We are not disposed to censure Gen. Bragg on account of the reverse at Lookout mountain, for with the disparity of numbers we do not well see how it could have been otherwise. Gen. Bragg has been defeated because he did not have men enough; that is the secret of the whole matter. The sending of Longstreet's corps away to Knoxville, while Thomas confronted him with a superior force, is an act for which Gen. Bragg must be held accountable, but we think that all censure of the commanding General, before the details of the whole movement are known, are unjust and uncalled for, and besides injurious to our cause.

But some of the papers are already demanding the removal of Gen. Bragg. The *Examiner*, commenting on the reverse at Lookout Mountain, closes thus:

Perhaps the result might have been different if Longstreet and his corps of the Virginia army had been in line. His operations in East Tennessee afford little compensation for the reverse of Chattanooga, nor have the late bare and scanty news from that quarter sustained the high hope which the public justly based on the first intelligence briskly forwarded by General Bragg. The telegram declared that Longstreet's cavalry had pursued the enemy into Knoxville; that the infantry was "close up;" and it was natural to suppose that the next news would be that of Knoxville's re-capture. But the next news from Longstreet contained a mention of entrenching, which suggested disagreeable reminiscences of Suffolk. Since then little or nothing has been heard from Longstreet, unless we are to receive the "unofficial" story of the telegraph this morning to be trustworthy. O! that it may be so! His pressure on Burnside has, undoubtedly, quickened Grant's attack on Bragg; while the absence of his whole corps from the Confederate line at the time of Sherman's arrival in the Federal host has given the enemy a great opportunity.—It was during the parallel campaign of Longstreet against Suffolk that Hooker made his *coup* at Chancellorsville; but he found there Jackson, while Grant had to do with Bragg alone.

The result is that we have lost on Lookout Mountain the advantages gained in the great and bloody battle on the Chickamauga. That battle must be fought again, either in the next fortnight or in the spring of 1864. Now will Mr. Jefferson Davis any longer persist in maintaining General Bragg in the command of the army on which depends the fate of the Gulf States? This is an enquiry which will be anxiously made by every citizen who reads the news this morning and who really desires the success of this Confederacy. If that General is kept in place despite of all the proofs that he is the wrong man for such a business, it is possible that the Confederate army may incur a disaster on the banks of the Chickamauga commensurate with its former victory. But we refuse to believe that the consequences, even of a defeat in a general battle there, will be anything like those which hasty minds assume. They would not be the loss of a State or penetration to the Gulf. The Federal army could not advance five miles further, even if victorious, without risking annihilation; nor will the Gulf States be subjugated by the loss of one battle or twenty battles, unless they are inhabited by a very different breed from that which peoples Virginia.

The Assembly.

But little business was transacted on yesterday, both houses adjourning at an early hour. We suppose but little business will be transacted this week. The Committees are busy and the important business of the session will come up next week. The members generally evince a desire to do what is to be done as quick as possible and get away.

We were glad to see Mr. Speaker Donnell in his seat yesterday. When the session commenced he was detained by sickness, but has so far recovered as to discharge the duties of his position.

The Georgia Legislature has re-elected Hon. Herschell V. Johnson Confederate States Senator.

PRAYER FOR PEACE.—The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

The recommendation of Pius IX that on the 1st of December, the faithful begin a devotion of twenty days for peace in America, is eminently becoming the head of a Church whose Divine founder came to bring peace upon earth and good will among men. In announcing this period of devotion to his congregations on Sunday last we understand that the Roman Catholic Bishop of this Diocese, the very learned and exemplary Dr. McGill, explained to his people that the peace for which he expected them to pray was such a peace as honorable and patriotic men could accept, and which did not involve any sacrifice of their rights and liberties.

It would be a refreshing and beautiful spectacle if the whole Christian world, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, could unite in their prayers at the period designated for the restoration of peace to this bleeding and distracted land. Surely, here is a platform and an occasion on which all Christendom could lay aside its internal differences, and send up to the throne of the Eternal Father, from the altars of Catholic temples and the pulpits of Protestant churches, one blending volume of solemn, earnest and faithful prayer that, in the language of the English ritual, God may "abate the pride, assuage the malice, and confound the devices" of our enemies; that, in the words of Jeremy Taylor, "He may say to the destroying angel, 'It is enough;'" that He may cause this crimson deluge to abate, and anchor our temptest-tost ark upon an Ararat, and span the stormy heavens with the bow of peace. Who can doubt that prayers thus offered would procure for us an intervention more powerful than any we can look for upon earth, and gladden our eyes ere long with the dove bearing the olive branch from the ivory midst of the soothing and

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE, FRIDAY, Nov. 27.

Senate met at 11 o'clock. Journal read.

BILLS, ETC., FIRST READING.

Mr. Graham—A resolution in relation to the crime of arson.

Mr. Young—A bill to amend the 50th chapter Revised Code, in regard to frauds and fraudulent conveyances.

Mr. Young—A bill to promote the growth of wool.

Mr. Wright—A bill to encourage the raising of sheep and the production of wool. Referred.

A message was received from the House transmitting the report of the Supt. of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, which was read.

Mr. Warren—A resolution protesting against the illegal arrest of Eli Swanner, a citizen of Beaufort county, by Confederate officers, and demanding his delivery to the civil tribunals of the State.

The communication from the Legislature of Georgia relative to the appointment of a day of general fasting and prayer, was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Ramsay, Simpson, Pitchford, Blount and Jones.

On motion, the Senate adjourned to Saturday 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 27.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M. Mr. Speaker Donnell in the Chair.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported back a memorial from L. E. Melchor, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Sherwood, from a select committee, reported "a bill to amend an act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence." Passed first reading. Ordered to be printed and made the special order for Monday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Russ introduced a resolution in favor of the Trustee of the county of Bladen. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McAden—A bill to amend an act entitled an act for the relief of certain Banks of the State and the people. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Allison—A bill to amend the charter of the town of Statesville. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

A message was received from His Excellency the Governor, transmitting the Report of the President and Board of Directors of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

The message also announced the resignation of His Honor Judge Bailey.

On motion of Mr. Sherwood, the message and accompanying documents were sent to the Senate with a proposition to refer the report of the President and Directors of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind to the joint standing committee on that subject.

A message was received from the Senate asking concurrence in certain naminations of Justices of the Peace. Mr. Peebles moved to lay the message on the table. Not agreed to. The House concurred, having first added a number of like nominations.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee to consider the propriety of increasing the salaries of all public officers. Also transmitting an engrossed resolution authorizing the State Printer to print additional copies of the Treasurer's Report.

The House concurred in the message, and

On motion of Mr. Grissom, the rules were suspended and the resolution passed its several readings.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

A bill to amend the 34th chapter, section 85 of the Revised Code. [Adds the words "or salt" at the end of the section.] Passed 2d and 3rd readings under a suspension of the rules.

A resolution to make public the secret proceedings of the present General Assembly (introduced by Mr. McCormick) was put on its 2d reading.

Mr. McCormick moved that the yeas and nays be ordered. Not agreed to.

The question recurring the resolution was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning 11 o'clock.

From a Yankee paper.]

GLASSEL, THE REBEL LIEUTENANT.

An examination was held by Marshal Murray, of New York, on Friday, at the county jail, in the case of Wm. T. Glassell, the Ironsides torpedo man. Glassell at first refused to answer any questions addressed to him by the Marshal. He appeared at the examination clothed in a full suit of grey, mounted with the insignia of a Lieutenant of the rebel navy, and seemed to think he should be treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration. He carried the air also, of a much injured personage, and threw himself upon the dignity of his rank. He said the questions put to him were too petty for him to answer; that he had previously made answer to similar inquiries put to him by the Admiral of the blockading squadron; that a full account regarding him might be had in the *Herald* of that morning, and that it was also on record at the Navy Department at Washington.—Finding that his extreme reticence was not likely to be of service to him, he stated who he was in the following words:

I am William T. Glassell, Confederate States Navy. I was born in Virginia. I decline answering any more questions. I was captured by the naval forces off Charleston, and they know all about me at Washington.

He then asked why he, a "Lieutenant of the Confederate Navy," had been ironed upon being brought to the Marshal's office, and from thence to the jail, and whether "this was the treatment given to a prisoner captured in action?" Of course he was informed upon all these points, and in an hour or two afterwards was placed in irons, and given in charge of Deputy Marshals Witherell and Buckley, who conveyed him to Fort Lafayette, where he is held as a military prisoner. Aside from his arrogance, Glassell is a man of more than ordinary ability. He has a high forehead and an intellectual cast of countenance. He is well educated, and converses fluently upon most subjects with his fellows who were taken with him.

It is said that he originated the torpedo which attempted to destroy the Ironsides and that he superintended its construction throughout. Also that he was formerly engaged in constructing infernal machines at Wilmington, N. C., and that he superintended them when they were sent out to destroy the blockading squadron off that port. His peculiar inventive genius in this respect become known to the rebel authorities, and he was finally appointed as a superintendent of these machines by them and detailed to Charleston to put such measures in force as would annihilate the blockading squadron there completely. He was so sure of the success of the torpedo sent against the Ironsides, that he went on it himself with the utmost confidence, and now finds himself in Fort Lafayette as the result of his temerity. He is held in the fort temporarily to await the instruction of the government concerning his final disposition.

ON DIT.—It is stated that Miss Slidell, the daughter of the Southern Ambassador, is shortly to be married to M. Erlanger, the Confederate loan

THE BATTLE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

AFFAIRS AT KNOXVILLE, ETC.

Great anxiety is felt for news from Gen. Bragg's army, but at the time of this writing we have nothing later than what we published in yesterday's paper. We are confident that we have been worsted in the fight at Lookout Mountain, and that nothing is left for Gen. Bragg but to fall back to re-organize, recruit and *save* his army. He fought against immense odds, and we doubt not inflicted great injury on the enemy; but we have no particulars yet.

The following special dispatches from the army correspondent of the *Dispatch* are fuller and a little more in detail than the official telegram of General Bragg:

MISSIONARY RIDGE, Nov. 24.—The enemy assaulted Lookout Mountain from the west side at 11 o'clock a. m., in great force.

The fight is still raging. Our force is comparatively small, having been sent to other parts of the line. Gen. Stevenson's command is east of the Craven House.

We shall probably abandon Lookout Mountain, it being of little importance since the loss of Lookout Valley.

The enemy is throwing a force across the Tennessee at the mouth of the Chickamauga, and is pressing around to our right.

It is raining.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, *via Chickamauga*, Nov. 24.—The battle still rages on Lookout Mountain. The enemy have moved around the North face of the mountain, slowly pushing the Confederates back. Our force on the mountain was small.

The conflict was severe. I can see the flashes of the muskets on the mountain.

A fog has rested on the mountain all day, and our artillery was therefore useless.

The enemy has massed a formidable army here, under able leaders, and changes in our position may become necessary. The importance of holding the mountain ceased with the loss of Lookout Valley.

We have Atlanta papers of the 24th from which we make the following extracts. Under the situation head the *Confederacy* has the following:

MONDAY MORNING, 2 o'clock.—A private dispatch has been received in this city from Captain J. W. Brown, Quartermaster of Leyden's Battalion of Artillery, which report that four battles have been engaged in by that command, in the advance upon Knoxville, with a loss of but one man, private William Joyner, killed, Major Leyden himself being unhurt.

It seems, as was reasonable to expect from the vague character of the rumors, that Knoxville is not yet in our possession, although the indications are that it is closely besieged by Wheeler on the right, Sam Jones from above, and Longstreet below. The forces of the enemy thus penned is estimated at from nine to thirteen thousand.

An officer who reached here yesterday, reports that we occupy the enemy's outer works.

MONDAY NIGHT, 9 o'clock.—By the evening train we were furnished with a multitude of sensational reports from the regions of Missionary Ridge and Knoxville; we are in a fog as to anything of a definite, official nature.

The movements of Sherman, referred to in our recent issues, are confirmed, but the indications are that he is advancing into Lookout Valley, by way of Trenton. His force is estimated at not less than 15,000. It embraces infantry, artillery, but very little cavalry, as our own cavalry are occupying the attention of that branch of the enemy's service.

In front of Chattanooga active movements are in progress upon both sides. The indications are that the enemy is removing large bodies of troops into East Tennessee. Our movements will be governed by those of the enemy. We may add in this connection, that it would not surprise us if the next general engagement is fought upon the Kingston Plains. We hear of shelling on yesterday from our batteries on Lookout. The enemy are suffering extremely from the want of firewood.

We hear so many conflicting reports from Longstreet, that we dare not publish any, as we desire to make these "front" articles as correct as possible. Among other things, however, which bear a color of probability, we are told of the destruction of one or more bridges by flood.

BRAGG'S STRATEGY—SPECULATIONS, ETC.

The *Register* of the same date has the following:

We are advised that Burnside, with twelve or fifteen thousand men, is now cooped up in Knoxville. The place is strongly fortified. Gen. Buckner had begun a system of earthworks, which the Federals have perfected, before, under the orders of Gen. Bragg, he abandoned the city. We learn that before Longstreet had reached Knoxville, Burnside had gathered there a large supply of corn and wheat, and that two mills of the city have been for some time past constantly used in the production of flour and meal. The Yankees, then, have enough bread and water, and hence the stronghold cannot be reduced by famine. In addition to this supply of provisions, the enemy have collected in the place six thousand hogs. We are therefore inclined to believe that Federal soldiers have been furnished with half rations simply in the excess of Burnside's caution.

There is one fact which is very consolatory. The enemy have been unable to bring across the mountains any guns of heavy calibre; and in this Longstreet must have a great advantage. The grist mills will not run many days.

Will the Yankees permit the women and children to leave the city? Will the hundreds of political prisoners confined in the jail be retained? This is the first city in the South held by a hostile army to which we must lay seige. How will the enemy regard it? Will they pursue the course dictated by principles of common humanity, or endeavor to protect a cowardly soldiery by appealing to our unwillingness to shell a place crowded with non-combatants and women and children? If Brownlow's counsels be respected, the starving people of Knoxville will be confined to their homes and the place reduced to ashes.

From what we have heard and know of Longstreet, his impatient spirit will hardly brook the delays of a seige. The heights will be carried by storm if Burnside will not retreat across the Holston.

Wheeler and Ransom are now beyond the city, and thus Burnside is cut off from communication with Cumberland Gap. If he cross the Holston he will be lost in the mountains of North Carolina, and his escape would be as remarkable as that of Xenophon's ten thousand. But he has not retreated yet.

The success of Gen. Bragg's strategy depends now upon two events, the capture of Knoxville and the failure of a rise in the Tennessee. If the Tennessee become navigable, Grant's armies will be abundantly supplied, and they can at once flank Bragg and move South, when another fierce conflict will speedily occur, the result of which we do not fear. If the Tennesse do not rise and Knoxville fall into our hands, Grant is flanked, his communication with Nashville is threatened, and he must retreat. The railway can hardly feed his immense army, and with it endangered, his troops would starve.

Twenty thousand Federals were on Saturday at Trenton, a place 30 miles Southwest of Chattanooga, at the terminus of the Wills Valley Railroad. This is said to be Sherman's Corps, or a part of it. We need not state what measures have been adopted to check this movement; but it will be done.

Five hundred cases of yellow disappointment in Char-

erable diminution of the Federal force at that point. Bragg is on the *qui vive*. There was heavy firing all day yesterday (Sunday.) This was done to cover the movements of the Federals. It is thought that Grant wishes to relieve Burnside and heaps is sending troops towards Knoxville while making a diversion in the direction of Rome. Our lines in front of Chattanooga are entrenched and we need only leave a small force there, reduced as the enemy reduces the garrison.

From all this the reader can draw his own conclusion. We shall soon expect to hear of Bragg much nearer Atlanta, for with the force he has he cannot maintain his position at Chickamauga. He must fall back, and we very much fear the enemy will press forward. We hope to have further and more satisfactory news before we go to press.

From the Mobile Register.]

THE PUBLIC PRESS IN ITS RELATION TO THE GOVENRMENT AND THE WAR.

The man who fails to realize the moral powers and practical influence of the press is as blind as he who ignores the law of gravitation, or denies the revolutions of our planet. If, conceding the influence of the press, a man fail to perceive that it is not the third, but the first estate of the realm, it is because he fails to give the subject careful attention. Save the pulpit alarm, there is no power in a free government comparable to the press. And while the pulpit is restricted in its direct influence to classes, and to limited numbers, the press has the living, moving, acting world for its audience. It is a guest at the tables of the great; it is a visitor in the cottage of the humble. It sits in the Cabinet council; it lectures to the crowd of citizens. It rides on the railway car; it floats on the waters with the merchantman and man-of-war. The commanding General takes it into his secret councils; the private soldier consults it as his oracle, and communes thus with the world out of camp. It dictates laws to Congress; it shapes the policy of empires. It is the outward and unmistakable expression of the soul of the world; it is the voice of the invisible and spiritual nature of living, struggling multitudes, in their virtues and vices, their good and their evil, their lofty aspirations and human passions. Its mission is to instruct and to teach.—When it fails to encourage virtue, and to scourge vice—to promote good, and to repress evil—it is treacherous to its high calling, and perverts a power to bless into a blight, a bitterness and a curse. He who stands at the helm, he who wields this mighty engine, is responsible to moral justice and to mankind for the influences thus exerted.

In the defence of Southern civilization and constitutional liberty the press has lent its powerful aid, and wielded its mighty advocacy. Without its consent our separate nationality never could have been accomplished. In the darkest days of our reverse and disaster the potential voice of the press has nerved the patriotic arm, and reached the public heart, and roused the latent energies of a people. It has, with becoming magnanimity, determined to be blind to errors and short comings in the conduct of public affairs, civil and military. If there ever was any danger in the premises, it was danger to the proper independence of the Southern press in its earnest determination to sustain our cause by sustaining our leaders, wright or wrong. All that can justly be required of the press is perfect fairness, and forbearance to pronounce a judgment in the absence of all the *data* necessary to the solution of the question discussed.—When once we have the facts, it is not only the privilege, but the solemn duty of the public journalist to mete out the rewards of merit, and reprehend negligence, and expose incapacity. What individual man—be his name or office what it may—shall be allowed to stand in the way of our safety or the success of our cause? In the presence of the precious interests bound up in our final disenthralment, all personal and individual claims must subside into utter insignificance!

We do not hesitate to remark that we have little sympathy with those who denounce editors and correspondents who deal in honest criticism of the conduct of the war, and the firmness of commanders. If the question be treated unfairly, arising from want of information, or from prejudice, let the facts be set right—let true light be shed on the subject matter—let the error be corrected. But if we must, in the face of undeniable fact—in the teeth of reason and common judgment—assume that all military conduct is the deduction of the most perfect military science; that all blundering and disaster are the results of unavoidable necessity; that every commander is a great genius; that we have never suffered and cannot suffer from incompetency and misrule; why then, let us build a monument to him who sacrificed Vicksburg, and extol the policy which led to the abandonment of New Orleans to the scourge of Butler! We *have* suffered most grievously both from incompetent military commanders in the field, and from timid legislation, and the want of broad and comprehensive statesmanship in the civil councils of the Confederacy. All that can now be done by way of remedy is to profit by experience; learn lessons of wisdom from an honest retrospection of past errors.

That we erred grievously in our failure, in the earlier stages of the war, to occupy Kentucky and Missouri with all the military power possible to the South, is now a truth so patent to the humblest comprehension, that no man, who values his reputation for intelligence, would venture to utter a contrary opinion. That we committed a crying and almost fatal blunder, when we failed to constitute the trans-Mississippi into an independent, or at least a separate department, under the most skillful and eligible commander, with all its men, material and physical energy, is so apparent that argument is needless.

That our *defensive* policy was pushed so far as scarcely to leave us a country to defend, all the world has witnessed. While we have the best material for an army the world ever saw, in the character of the gallant sons of the South, we can hardly affirm that we have had anywhere, at any time, under any command, an *army of soldiers*—disciplined legions, who can retreat as safely as they can advance gallantly—who can stand defeat and preserve *military order;* who can move without straggling, or be inactive without demoralization. It is one thing to be brave; and it is another to be a SOLDIER. Let the Press be bold and true. Let our political generals and military politicians know that unless we beat the invader from our soil, they will never have a constituency to represent! Let the private soldier know that without discipline and obedience, the army is only an organized mob, and will be scattered before a disciplined foe. Ask our legislators for one FINANCIER. Let him who is bartering his patriotism for money know two things; first, the independence of the Confederate States *will be achieved;* second, that he will be marked for odium and contempt that will pursue him and his children to the third and fourth generation!

Let the press be bold and true! Cheer the patriot. Inspire the despondent. Expose the incapable. Soothe the suffering. Combine our energies. There is one matter in which at least certain members of the press have committed unpardonable errors. They have prematurely published *projected military movements* and thus have given the foe timely notice. Let every publisher remember that he publishes all to the enemy which he gives to his own readers. The utmost caution and prudence are necessary. We may not only state the facts especially, but we cannot safely *hint* mysteriously what *may happen*. The enemy understands a hint quite as well as we. It can almost be demonstrated that the capture and sack of the city of Jackson, Miss., was the result of a rash and needless exposure of its military weakness at the time by a newspaper that publishes

so massed his strength as to afford succor, or cause diversion in favor of Vicksburg. Let us then wisdom by our past follies. Never speak of what *going to be done.* Wait till the project is accomplished. Let that member of the press which violates this rule be at once exposed and made responsible to the public. At the same time let no miserable party bias or personal predilection choke the utterance of the truth. Our cause, our country, our whole country, duty to our people, and confidence in the Supreme Ruler, should furnish at once our motives and our guide-marks in our high and responsible labors.

From the Richmond Dispatch.]

RETURN OF CONFEDERATE SURGEONS FROM THE NORTH—YANKEE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Yesterday morning one hundred and twenty-four Confederate Surgeons, who have been returned from different bastiles of the North, arrived in this city by steamer Schultz.

The statements which they make in reference to their own treatment, and that of our prisoners, particularly the wounded, are in keeping with other statements published of the heathenish treatment to which they are subjected.

One of these Surgeons, with whom we had a long and interesting interview, was captured at Williamsport, Md., in July last, where he had been left, in conjunction with others, in charge of some two hundred of our wounded. These men were nearly all so badly wounded that it was deemed advisable not to attempt their removal to Virginia, so had their condition permitted. In a few days after the occupation of the town by the Yankees, an order was issued for the removal of all these wounded to Hagerstown. The Surgeons remonstrated, but to no purpose. The next day brought a peremptory order for their removal, and, in their helpless and nearly exhausted condition, they were packed off to Hagerstown and piled away without comfort, in the Court-House, and a guard placed around the building. For a few days they were allowed to send out for their rations, but very soon this privilege was withdrawn, and they were compelled to prepare their own food, as best they could, with the meanest kind of facilities. The supply of medicines furnished was totally inadequate to the necessities of the suffering wounded, and they were not permitted to receive the stimulants and delicacies which the ladies of the town brought to the court-yard in profusion. In a few days they were again removed and transferred from the Court-House to the Seminary, on the outskirts of the town.

In the meantime all the nurses who had been left to assist in taking care of the wounded were seized as prisoners of war and sent off to prison, leaving only five surgeons to labor with and care for two hundred men, one of whom was able to do anything for himself. The force, of course, was wholly insufficient for the care of so large a number, and much suffering ensued from want of proper attention, and a number of deaths resulted, which the patient might have recovered if properly cared for.

Finally the Surgeons themselves were sent off to Fort McHenry. Dr. Newell was the last who left Hagerstown. He was informed that he would have to walk to Chambersburg, a distance of twenty-one miles. He told them at once that he was unable to walk so great a distance, being then, as he had been for some time previous, unmanwell. They insisted, however, that he should try it, and he was started off under guard. He had not gone far until he was well nigh exhausted, and entirely incapable of making the speed required of him by the guard. To accelerate his movements they drew their bayonets on him and struck him over the head with their muskets. Under this persecution he fainted and fell in the road, when he was caught by the collar and dragged some distance to a house, where he was kept under guard until an ambulance came along, in which he was conveyed to Chambersburg, and from thence on to Baltimore by railroad.

One Surgeon with whom we conversed was for a while in charge of the wounded at Harrisburg, Pa. The treatment received there was in the main kind and humane, very little difference being made in the treatment of our own and the enemy's wounded. The country people around the place sent in many delicacies, and the Yankee surgeons permitted them to be distributed among our wounded.

Of the treatment at Fort McHenry, as a general thing, the darkest picture ever drawn by the New York *Herald* of "Life at the Libby," conveys but a feint conception. The rations consist of hard tack (except where it is completely excavated by worms,) meat once a day, and a kind of slop in the morning which the Yankees politely call coffee. No fire has yet been allowed in the quarters of the officers; although the weather has been quite severe.

All the private soldiers heretofore confined in the city have been sent off to Point Lookout, on the eastern shore of Maryland—a cold, dreary, and bleak place in the winter season. On the day that the last instalment was sent off one of them was observed by a humane surgeon to be nearly destitute of pants, and in a cold, shivering condition. The surgeon ran off to his quarters and got a pair of his own pants, and, coming back, asked permission of the Lieutenant of the guard to present them to the destitute prisoner. The Lieutenant's reply was, "No, sir; the clothes he has on are a d——d sight better than he deserves."

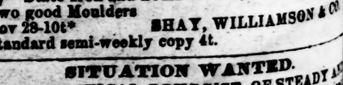
On one occasion the steward of the hospital lost some money, and one of our Surgeons being found outside of his quarters when it was missed he was instantly accused of having stolen it, and forthwith thrown into the street where he was kept until he fainted. He was thrown into what is known as the "middle room," a place used for the confinement of cut-throats and thieves of the Yankee army, whose crimes are base enough to require punishment even in Yankee eyes. Here he was kept until the day before the Surgeons were sent off, when he was turned out nearly naked, not having clothes enough upon his person to cover his nakedness. This young man, who is now in Richmond, is a son of a prominent citizen of the Valley of Virginia, and the charge of theft against him was as false as his treatment was cruel and barbarous.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FRESH OYSTERS

WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OAK CITY HOTEL to-day at 12 o'clock, and served up at all hours.
Nov 28-1t

$30,000 INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT C. STATE BONDS FOR SALE.



OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. COMPANY,
Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1863.

ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1863, will be sold at public Auction, at the Store Room of Creech & Litchford, in the city of Raleigh, Thirty Thousand Dollars North Carolina *six per cent* State Bonds, the interest of which is payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and the principal on the 1st day of January, 1883.

These Bonds were issued to the Raleigh and Gaston R. Company, and the City of Raleigh, for the benefit of the Chatham R. R. Company, and in addition to the general credit of the State, have the security of a special Sinking Fund. Copies of the laws authorizing the issue may be had on application to the undersigned.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
President.

Nov 28-tawtd

Standard, State Journal, Wilmington Journal, Greensboro' Patriot, Salisbury Watchman and Charlotte Bulletin, will copy twice a week till day.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR RENT AT AUCTION.

WILL BE RENTED TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER at Towles' Auction Room, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, the House and Lot formerly occupied by Wesley Whitaker, deceased. The House has five Rooms, besides the Attic; all necessary out-houses. About an acre of most excellent gardening ground. Possession given the 1st day of January. Terms—Note and good security, or cash in advance if preferred.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Auctioneer.

Nov 28-1t*

TO MOULDERS.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AT THE NORTH State Iron and Brass Works, Raleigh, N. C., one or two good Moulders

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
Nov 28-10t*
Standard semi-weekly copy 4t.

SITUATION WANTED.

BY A PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, OF STEADY AND sober habits. Good references given and required. Is exempt from military duty. Address "C. R. J.," at Progress, Raleigh, N. C. Application to be made soon.
Nov 28-2t*

FOR SALE.

A FINE LOT GILLESPIE'S MANUFACTURED Tobacco, for sale cheap, at

W. R. ANDREWS,
Raleigh, N. C.
Nov 28-3t*

LAND FOR SALE! LAND FOR SALE!

APPLY AT ONCE FOR A BARGAIN.
"FARMER."